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INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor

AMERICAN LABOR celebrates this July 4 not with parades and fireworks but with another day's hard work to preserve the independence which our forefathers won for us 146 years ago.

Let the parades this year be the onward march of our armed forces against the enemy.

Let the fireworks be the bursting of bombs dropped by our Flying Fortresses on Axis strongholds on the battlefronts.

Here at home the workers of America will steadfastly stick to their job of producing the implements of war in such tremendous volume that victory over the enemies of human freedom will be assured.

On July 4 the American people commemorate their political independence won by a bitter struggle and maintained through the years by constant vigilance.

Nation Faces a Critical Test

This year we Americans face the most critical test in our history for our political independence hangs in the balance of a world-wide war.

Many smaller nations already have fallen victim to ruthless aggression. We have seen what happened to their people. Millions of workers have been conscripted into labor battalions and forced to toil like slaves for their conquerors to make arms for further bloodshed. Thousands of innocent hostages have been murdered in a deliberate campaign of terror. Whole populations have been robbed and starved by conscienceless plunderers.

America is now menaced by the same fate. The blood-thirsty and power-hungry dictators of Europe and Asia covet our land, our resources, and our strength. They are all-out to destroy everything America stands for because they know that so long as freedom flourishes here they are not safe.

By the same token, we Americans now realize that so long as oppression and slavery exist anywhere in the

world our own freedoms are not secure. Therefore, we are fighting this war not only to protect our own rights and privileges but to share them with every member of the human race.

We have now been in this war only seven short months. The enemy struck at us when we were not prepared. Almost overnight we have been forced to turn our plowshares into swords, to convert our huge peace-time industries into arsenals for war, to train our fun-loving young men into grim soldiers, to forget our private interests and ambitions and concentrate on the one and only job that is now the assignment of every American—to help win this war for survival.

I am proud to say on this July 4 that American labor has done and is doing its part gloriously.

The response of American workers to their country's emergency was instantaneous. Their first thought was not what they could get out of this war for themselves but what they could give to speed victory.

Labor's Voluntary Contribution

Voluntarily, American labor relinquished the exercise of its right to strike. Voluntarily, the workers of our nation offered to put in longer hours. Voluntarily and enthusiastically, they threw themselves into the race for war production, with the result that American output of planes, guns, tanks, and ships now far outstrips that of our enemies.

No one has to crack the whip over American labor. Our workers and their union leaders are Americans first and trade unionists second. There is nothing that they can do, no sacrifice they can make, that they will not gladly offer of their own free will.

On this Independence Day, the American labor movement dedicates itself to proving that our free workers will outproduce the slave labor of the Axis powers and that this margin of our superiority will be a vital factor in winning the war.

Unanimous Decision of War Labor Board Orders Union Security Clause

For the first time since it was established, the National War Labor Board has handed down a unanimous decision ordering inclusion of a union security clause in union contracts.

This unprecedented ruling came in the case of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, a copper mining concern, and affected its Arizona operations.

The order applies to 5400 workers represented by the metal trade unions of the American Federation of Labor and 700 C.I.O. unionists. The Board's order, in effect, requires them to remain members of their respective unions in good standing for the duration of the contract.

Hitherto, employer members of the W.L.B. had held out against union security. Recently, however, their united front was split.

This break in the employers' bloc was a crushing

defeat for the National Association of Manufacturers, which had conducted a lavishly-financed propaganda drive against any form of union protection for workers.

The N.A.M. had hoped to keep unions weak during the war, so they could more readily be smashed after the conflict ends. However, the latest action of the employer members on the board knocks the props out from under the association's campaign.

Have You Searched from Basement to Attic?

Every SCRAP of RUBBER is needed by your country TODAY in forwarding its war efforts.

The split in the ranks of the employers, who had heretofore voted solidly against union safeguards, occurred in three cases—involving Ranger Aircraft Engines, Farmingdale, L. I.; Ryan Aeronautical Company, San Diego, and E.-Z. Mills, Bennington, Vt.

In each case, two of the board's four employer representatives—Roger D. Lapham, chairman of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, and R. R. Deupree, president of Proctor & Gamble—approved orders directing the firms to sign maintenance-of-membership agreements.

Under these agreements, all employees in the plants who are members of the union 15 days after issuance of the order, or who join thereafter, must remain in good standing during the life of the contracts to hold their jobs.

Only 10 Days in Which to Register for the August Election

Opposes Removal of Ban on Child Labor in Farm Work

Open hearings were concluded last week by the Child Labor Division on the request of the Farm Bureau Federation to relax the federal wage-and-hour law to permit the employment of 14 and 15-year-old minors in the cutting of fruits, on the grounds of an alleged acute labor shortage. Opposing this move, the California State Federation of Labor refuted the claims made by witnesses of the Farm Bureau Federation, and proposed instead a plan under which the farmers could meet any labor shortage without placing such an extreme burden with all of its attendant evils on the frail shoulders of children.

Constructive Suggestion

Pointing out that months ago it had declined to collect dues and initiation fees from students 16 years and older who would be interested in going to work harvesting the crops, the Federation made the further suggestion that the farmers work with the U. S. Employment Service and the school authorities to provide an organized system of recruitment and transportation of young workers to the localities most in need of them. Similar plans along these lines were satisfactorily worked out in New York, Colorado and other States where the labor shortage was overcome.

No expert evidence was submitted by the Farm Bureau Federation to guarantee that proper care and accommodations would be made available to the minors in line with adequate federal standards of child welfare. Aware that several thousand negroes from the South have already been imported into the Stockton area, and that efforts to import Mexican workers were under discussion, the Federation declares it has every reason to believe that the labor shortage will be met without resorting to the dangerous expedients of employing minors and deleting one of the basic provisions in the wage-and-hour law.

The apparent lack of co-ordination on the part of the farmers in their efforts to adjust the labor supply was also scored by Federation representatives. Not a bit of expert testimony was offered to justify the

granting of the Farm Bureau Federation's request. Emphasizing that it is always ready to co-operate and help the farmer solve his labor problems, the Federation went even further and promised unlimited support as long as it is a merited issue and not one that seeks to exploit the present abnormal period at the expense of labor.

In support of the contention that all claims of labor shortages must be checked very carefully, the Federation office learned that on last Monday, June 29, ten times as many women were available as were needed by the Chevey-Chase cannery in Santa Clara county, and that no shortage existed in the entire industry. So, similarly, must all such claims be ascertained, since they can become a screen for the procurement of cheap labor or some other anti-labor practice.

Can Your Union Give Aid Here?

The Navy Department is encountering difficulty in locating dependents in this country of navy yard employees at Cavite, Philippine Islands, who are listed as missing or prisoners of war.

Many of these dependents were evacuated from the islands before the attack by Japanese forces that resulted in the destruction of the navy yard and are, under the provisions of law, entitled to allotments of money due the missing employees.

Efforts by the Navy to locate these dependents is complicated by the fact that in many instances search through ordinary channels has brought to light only the address "Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I." Unions which know the present whereabouts of such dependents are urged to communicate with the Navy Department at once.

Report on "Little Steel" Case

A War Labor Board panel report in the "Little Steel" cases last Monday supported a wage increase, "union security" in the form of a maintenance-of-membership clause, and the company check-off of union dues.

The three-man panel—one each representing labor, industry, and the public—did not specify the rate of increase it believed justified. It said the four companies involved were able to pay the \$1 a day asked by the steel workers and said the buying power of the earnings of the steel worker had decreased about 13.3 per cent since the last general change of wage rates in the industry.

The labor member of the panel said \$1 increase at least was justified and supported the full union shop. The industry member objected to a maintenance of membership clause. The case affects about 157,000 employees of four companies. Arguments on the case before the full Board began last Wednesday.

The panel suggested that maintenance of membership and the check-off, if granted, should apply only to those employees who are members in good standing of the union, at a date which shall be a brief period, such as a fortnight, after the board advises the union members of its ruling. The ruling, if made, should also apply to those who become members of the union thereafter.

Directives for Priority of Labor in War Industries

Kicking compulsion out the window, the War Manpower Commission, headed by Paul V. McNutt, set up official machinery to mobilize workers for war jobs by voluntary means.

The Commission issued eight directives to other Government agencies establishing a system of priorities under which war industries will be given preference in the assignment of available workers.

Rumors Unfounded

Previous rumors of "job freezing" and "work or fight" policies proved to be unfounded, as the directives contained no such orders.

Moreover, the McNutt agency directed the Selective Service System and the U. S. Employment Service to collaborate more closely so that essential workers engaged in war jobs will be deferred from military service.

No Benefit to Sweatshoppers

The new labor priorities system will not benefit sweatshop employers. Under the directives issued by McNutt, if their wage scales are below prevailing rates for their industry they won't be given first call on workers until they bring their wage levels up to standard.

To Complete Classification

At the same time the Employment Service was instructed to complete as swiftly as possible a classification of the millions of workers who registered their occupations in questionnaires sent out by the Selective Service system recently.

Skilled workers on this list who are not in war jobs or other essential positions will be urged by Employment Service representatives to transfer to war work, but for the present at least they will not be subject to any compulsion, McNutt made it clear.

Heed Labor's Suggestions

These steps were taken at the suggestion of labor chiefs who are serving on the Manpower Commission's labor-management policy committee.

Several weeks ago, some commission subordinates proposed orders to freeze workers to their jobs, but the labor-management committee denounced such "big stick" methods as dangerous to the war program and won their point.

Commission officials agreed that labor's stand for voluntary procedures, coupled with safeguards for the rights of workers, was entirely reasonable and would work better than compulsory methods in meeting the nation's manpower needs.

Rowan Resigns Official Position

M. J. Rowan, who for the past seven years has held official position (recently as secretary) in Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 250, last week announced his resignation from office and his acceptance of private employment in a new field. Relief from the exacting duties of office detail and the forwarding of scale negotiations are said to have been among determining factors that induced "Mike" to make the change, in addition to the opportunity to become better acquainted at home, the latter feature not being one usually associated with the life of a union official, due to numerous calls upon his time. Rowan's many friends will wish him success, and a rest, in his new employment.

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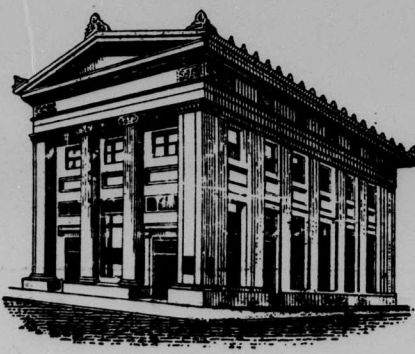
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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Green Renews Offer for Peace in the Ranks of Labor

In two recent addresses, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor called for immediate action to bring about labor unity.

He expressed keen disappointment over the rejection by the C.I.O. of the A.F.L. offer to resume peace negotiations at once. Actual merger of the two organizations is vital, he said, to promote the interests of American workers and to consolidate labor's aid to the nation's victory drive.

Green's first appeal was made before the convention of the Pattern Makers' League in New York City. Later he addressed delegates to the biennial convention of the International Jewelry Workers' Union in the same city.

Points to A.F.L. Progress

President Green said the A.F.L. had reached a record high of 6,000,000 members and he emphasized that it was a "paid-up and not a claimed or fictitious membership." He called this "progress" and added that "the A.F.L. is a pretty lively corpse, although according to some people it was dead and buried in 1935."

"We have always felt that labor could best serve itself by one strong united union," Green told the delegates. "Division and discord weaken labor. We have never stopped appealing to those who left us in 1935 to come back to the house of labor and occupy the same rooms that are awaiting them, as the return of the prodigal son. There will be no recriminations if they come back home."

"Our willingness to forgive and forget is one reason the A.F.L. is united as never before. I hope eventually that the rising tide which I detect in the ranks of the rebel rival movement will compel their leaders to sit down around a conference table like men and make an honest effort to bring about a united labor movement in the United States."

Tobin Criticizes Refusal to Meet

Sharp criticism of the refusal of the C.I.O. to accept the recent proposal of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for resumption of peace negotiations was voiced by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at the meeting of the Brotherhood's executive council recently held in Atlantic City.

Tobin assailed the counter-proposal made by the C.I.O. to the Federation's invitation to resume peace negotiations as impractical and lacking in sincerity.

He warned that labor faced a grave crisis at the end of the war, which might well jeopardize all its gains, and stressed the need for labor unity if the crisis was to be surmounted successfully.

C.I.O. Counter-Proposal

The counter-proposal of the C.I.O., as offered through Philip Murray, president, and the executive board, asked for a meeting of the C.I.O. board and the executive council of the A.F.L.—numbering about thirty-five persons—to discuss labor's co-operation in winning the war. The C.I.O. proposed also that instead of discussing labor unity the leaders of both organizations devote their efforts to supporting political candidates backing President Roosevelt and the nation's program. The C.I.O. also made it clear that there could be no interference with the scope and structure of C.I.O. unions as now constituted in any plans for peace with the A.F.L.

"If they had said plainly, 'No, we will not meet you,' it would have been much more decent than the

camouflaged answer they gave, which is exactly the same as a repudiation of the invitation," Tobin said. He held that peace negotiations could best be pursued by reasonably small committees, with final approval of any agreement being left to conventions of the respective organizations. He assailed the C.I.O. suggestion that the representatives of the two groups meet to discuss more effective labor co-operation in the war as a specious excuse and an attempt "to hide behind the flag." Both organizations, Tobin pointed out, already were doing their utmost to help the nation to victory and might be expected to continue to do so.

Expression by I.L.G.W.U.

The general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (A.F.L.) also called for resumption of labor peace negotiations "without further delay," and criticized at length the C.I.O.'s rejection of a proposal by the A.F.L. executive council for conferences pointing to labor unity. The board's resolution said, in part:

"We had hoped for a different attitude toward labor peace from the C.I.O. under its present leadership. The arguments advanced by C.I.O. spokesmen against peace discussions are, in our judgment, entirely unconvincing."

The I.L.G.W.U. leaders also charged that communist influence in the C.I.O. was preventing the realization of "organic unity" between both wings of the labor movement.

PAY DIFFERENTIAL REJECTED

Furniture Workers No. 1506 of Bellingham has rejected an employer's proposal that a wage differential be set up for women workers. A manufacturer asked that he be permitted to hire women at a scale 10 cents an hour below the men's scale.

Printing Trades to Fight Increase in Postal Rates

Plans for a fight to the finish against proposed postal rate increases that would cost newspapers and magazines an estimated \$77,000,000 a year were made by the board of governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association in session at Minneapolis.

John B. Haggerty, president of the board and of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, said that protest would be filed with Congress.

"Elimination of a number of papers and magazines would cause widespread unemployment among printing workers," he pointed out. "It also would curtail the public's sources of information about the war."

"There are more men ennobled by study than by nature."—Cicero.

Dairy Strike Precipitated By Advice of Labor Foe

Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, leading congressional foe of labor, has precipitated a strike against the Highland Farms Dairy by members of the Milk Drivers and Milk Employees' Union in the national capital.

On Smith's advice, C. Y. Stephens, head of the dairy, has refused to renew a closed-shop agreement with the men in defiance of the War Labor Board's policy of preserving closed-shop contracts where they already exist.

Eugene Hubbard, secretary-treasurer of the union, has been told by Stephens that Smith, a dairy farmer himself, advised against a renewal. Asked about this, Smith told Fred S. Walker, manager of the labor publication, the *Trades Unionist*, that he had "advised everybody from the Atlantic to the Pacific not to sign a closed-shop agreement with any union."

All of the twenty-six employees of the Highland Farms are members of the union. Hubbard said renewal negotiations with other dairies serving Washington, as yet not influenced by Smith, have been proceeding satisfactorily, and it is expected that renewals of their 1941 agreements will be made. All these other agreements continue the closed-shop arrangements.

"Congressman Smith is not only trying to destroy everything which labor has built up," Hubbard said, "but he is trying to upset good employer-employee relationship and create labor difficulties to hinder the war. Mr. Smith is turning out to be the No. 1 enemy of our all-out war effort."

RAILROADS SEEKING LABOR

"Help Wanted" signs are outside railroad offices for the first time in 20 years in some instances. C. E. Johnston, president of the Association of Western Railway Executives, states: "The roads have expedited operations of their apprentice training schools, have increased age limits and have called back to work many men who, although already retired, are still able to do a first class railroad job. Older men have been hired and increasing numbers of women have been employed for clerical and other work."

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FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1942

This Week-End's Traffic Dangers

A parade of "last fling" drivers will jam the nation's highways over the Fourth of July, the National Safety Council predicts.

The council believes that the threat of nation-wide gasoline rationing, plus the long holiday week-end, will prompt motorists by the thousands to make that trip to Aunt Minnie's, to visit the boy in camp, or to see Susie's new baby while they still have the chance.

Added to these pleasure drivers will be a legion of war plant workers who will stay on the job this Fourth of July, many of whom will be driving to and from work.

Contrary to general expectations, the net result will be a traffic volume only slightly less than in normal years, in the council's opinion.

The need for a safe celebration of the Fourth is especially acute this year, since every accident wastes manpower, time and material vital to victory.

The council urges motorists to forego all unnecessary driving over the holiday as a patriotic way of co-operating in the Government's program to conserve tires and relieve congestion.

For those who feel they must use their cars, the council recommends slower speeds and unusual caution, both to conserve rubber and to avoid accidents that are so costly this year to the individual and the war effort alike.

To Vacate Some Swivel Chairs

In his "Washington Front" column, Charles M. Kelley in *Labor*, writes the following: Washington is about to witness—and with great relish—the exodus of a big contingent of swivel chair army officers who have been shining brass buttons since the war started and discussing strategy at cocktail bars. Their palmy days in the capital are over, for they're going to be sent to the front, whether they like it or not, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson promised last week.

Their places are to be filled by experts plucked from civilian life and enrolled in the new army specialist corps, under Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War under President Coolidge.

Stimson stiffened qualifications for admission to the specialist corps to keep draft dodgers and costume soldiers out. No person who can serve with the colors in the field will be accepted, he said.

Nobody knows, not even Stimson, how many men have obtained commissions with the sole object of escaping service at the front. "But," he said, "there are far too many. My strongest desire since I've been here is just to accomplish this."

It's been a tough battle to clean out draft dodgers, he admitted, adding: "You may not know what pressure is brought upon the War Department to put some people in combat uniforms without sending them into combat duty."

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps! Buy Them Today!

Local History of Great Interest

The Leader, well known Irish and Catholic weekly newspaper published in San Francisco for over forty years, is running a series of articles on important events in the life of the late Rev. Peter C. Yorke, beloved and honored priest so well known for many years in the religious and civic life of the city. The first of the articles have dealt with the story of the teamsters' strike here in 1901. Last week's installment was a recitation, in part, of the memorable meeting held in Metropolitan hall, on a Saturday night in September, at which the strikers' side of the controversy was so ably presented by Father Yorke, who was the sole speaker except for brief introductory remarks made by labor officials.

The complete series of articles doubtless will prove most interesting to the old and young—to the former in refreshing their memory, and to the younger generation in learning of one of the important periods in the history of San Francisco and the vital and outstanding role of Father Yorke in those momentous days.

Registration Lags in California

In spite of the influx of hundreds of thousands of workers in California war industries, it is reported that total registration of voters in California stands at a level far below that of two years ago.

It is stated that a decrease during the non-presidential election year is not unusual. The unusual feature this year is the fact that the total decrease in registered voters is accompanied by an overall increase in the number of residents eligible to cast ballots. This is particularly significant in view of efforts by various groups to make sure that every eligible newcomer registers at the earliest moment.

According to a check completed this week, San Francisco shows a total decrease in registration from 386,028 two years ago, to 347,747 at present—a decline of 9.9 per cent. Los Angeles is confronted with a percentage drop of 13.7 per cent, San Diego county with a loss of 13.4 per cent, Sacramento with a drop of 13 per cent, and Marin with a loss of 13.2 per cent.

Contra Costa county, with a population increase estimated at 20.5 per cent, largely due to the influx of shipyard and other war industry laborers, has the best record—a loss in registration of only 4.4 per cent.

Mothers in War Jobs

Asserting that "we shall have lost the war if we lose the home," the Most Rev. John A. Duffy, bishop of the Buffalo Catholic diocese, declared that employment of mothers in war industry was creating a social problem imperiling the integrity of the home.

Declaring that there were 12,000 to 15,000 children whose parents, both father and mother, were employed in Buffalo war plants, Bishop Duffy added: "The apparent easy solution of this problem would be for the city to provide for the care and protection of the children during the period when parents are absent at war work from home."

He said that such a solution, however, evaded "the real problem at issue"—the integrity of the home. "No easy solution of shifting responsibility for children from the parents to the community bodes anything but disaster to national life," he declared.

In the most unique labor case in Canadian history, the British Columbia Box Company at Vancouver was fined \$100 recently for granting employees wage increases. Canada's wartime price control act places a ceiling on wages as well as upon goods and services.

Any doubt about the consumer in the long run paying the taxes has been removed by the Office of Price Administration. In a modification of its price ceiling regulations, the O.P.A. decreed that any increase in federal excise levies voted this year may be passed on by dealers to their customers in higher prices. Any sales taxes levied by states or local communities may also be added to the consumer's bill.

"Greatest Slave Master"

Adolf Hitler today is the greatest slave master in history, cracking the whip of terror over millions of foreign workers dragged into the Reich either by force, by threats, or by extravagant promises, the Office of War Information charged, on the basis of broadcasts monitored by the Federal Communications Commission and the European newspapers. A statement by the war information agency said:

The total foreign workers in Germany may be as high as 5,000,000. Radio Berlin has admitted the presence of 3,000,000 foreign workers, and a Swedish newspaper says the Nazis do not class as "foreign workers" the Russian and French war prisoners and laborers from Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. Radio Vichy estimates the number of French war prisoners in Germany as 1,500,000.

Reich Drained of Men

Nazi agents have been forced to scour the occupied countries for labor because Germany has been drained of all able-bodied men for war service and because the efficiency of labor has dropped because of war conditions.

A recent order by Himmler calls for replacing the men in provincial police stations with women, so that the men may go to the front. Radio Moscow has reported the presence of pale, hastily-trained German factory workers who have been thrown into the battle to replace shock weary troops.

Various Recruiting Methods

Hitler has used various methods in recruiting labor for Germany:

1. The Germans, as in Norway, order forced mobilizations of workers and load them into freight cars bound for Germany.

2. The occupation chiefs threaten to reduce food rations unless workers "voluntarily" go to Germany.

3. Nazi diplomats have concluded agreements with friendly nations to deliver workers. Radio Ankara reported that Laval agreed to send 150,000 additional workers to Germany, in return, according to the Free French, for 10,000 sick war prisoners. Several hundred thousand Italians are in Germany, and 130,000 were reported to have arrived in May. The Falangist party of Spain has encouraged workers to go to Germany. Approximately 83,000 Bulgarians are in the Reich.

4. The Nazi labor agents promise the workers higher wages, better food and special privileges. Special broadcasts paint a picture of Germany as a "labor utopia." The Nazis, however, do not mention that all foreign workers in the Reich must pay a "worker's tax," which ranges from 25 to 30 per cent of the wages, nor the barracks in which the workers live under the watchful eye of the Gestapo, nor the long hours of work, nor the order that factory workers must devote their free time to farm labor.

Presents Security Problem

There is evidence that with the bombing of the Ruhr, workers no longer are attracted by the Nazi "bait," and other measures are being used.

There is evidence in broadcasts and newspaper accounts that the presence of so many foreign workers, lonely, disillusioned and bitter, has created a security problem in Germany. They have been brought to Germany against their will, separated from their families, and are resented by the local population because their presence at the work bench means that a German worker is at the Russian front.

The underground radio broadcasts to Germany are aware of this fertile ground, and appeal to the foreign workers to sabotage and to organize.

SHORT STORY

Congressmen Charles Faddis and Guy Moser were the only Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania to vote for the notorious Smith anti-labor bill. Congressmen Charles Faddis and Guy Moser were repudiated in the recent primary election in Pennsylvania, following their votes for the notorious Smith anti-labor bill.

Adventures of Radio Operator Adrift from Ship

Writing in the *Commercial Telegraphers' Journal*, Fred M. Howe gives the following account of the adventures, after leaving a torpedoed ship, of Harley A. Olson, a member of the Radio Officers' Union, Commercial Telegraphers' Union:

Olson, who hails from Portland, Ore., spent 29 days alone on a life raft in the North Atlantic after his ship had been torpedoed. He was picked up May 18 by a British trawler in convoy and brought to Key West, Fla., where he submitted to a thorough "going-over" by government secret service agencies, the representatives of whom doubted that any man could live that length of time exposed to the elements, soaking wet, cold, hungry and lonesome, and exposed to all the dangers of the sea. But Harley did live, and appeared none the worse for the ordeal.

Awakened by Explosion

Harley was asleep when the torpedo hit his ship. He failed to hear the explosion, but it did awaken him. He jumped up and placed the transmitter in operation. A mate came in and yelled: "Send your SOS! We've caught a fish!" The mate disappeared immediately. Harley tried to get radiation, but the antenna was either grounded, or down. As the ship's lights had failed, Harley couldn't determine what was the trouble with the antenna. As the set was still in working order, he sent the SOS, but he doubts if anyone heard it.

After going through the motions of sending his distress call, Harley looked out the door and observed that the ship was about ready to go under. He leaped into the darkness, not knowing whether he would hit a raft, floating debris, or land in a lifeboat. He could see nothing, not even the sea in which he plunged. He struggled in the water, only to be taken down by the suction of the sinking ship. Coming to the surface, he grabbed a hatch cover and supported himself with that. Later, a life raft hove in sight. Harley took possession and began to make himself comfortable.

"Cargo" Taken Aboard

When daylight came, the sea was covered with floating debris, among which was another life raft. Harley began to transfer cargo from one raft to the other. He cornered the market on chocolate bars, first aid kits, matches, malted milk, graham crackers, pemmican, flares and an extra flashlight. A floating settee was taken on board and a comfortable bed was made. Brother Olson at this point became a navigator. He made sails out of distress flags, pinning them together with safety pins found in the first aid kit. He set his course by the sun and the North Star. He immediately began to make knots—toward home—the U. S. A.

Progress toward land was slow, but nevertheless quite certain under the able direction of our youthful Robinson Crusoe. Torpedoed more than 300 miles from land, Harley navigated his crude craft to a point only 40 miles from shore when he was picked up by a British trawler which was acting as guard for a convoy.

Convincing the Skeptics

He climbed aboard the trawler without assistance and told his story to the old hardened salts and later to unbelieving secret service agents of the Government. None believed that a man could sustain life alone on a raft in the open sea for 29 days. But it was so, and in less than three days he had convinced the "experts" that his story was true.

How did he do it? He made himself a fishnet and ate raw fish. The malted milk and chocolate bars proved good nourishment. They sustained life, and more. They almost made him stout. He looked a picture of health and was none the worse for his strange adventure.

He had plenty of water. In addition to the twenty gallons which he found on the two rafts, he caught rain water and saved it for that "rainy day." He still had seventeen gallons when he reached his "destination." He ripped the canvas from a floating life-

preserver box and made himself a blanket. The floating settee made a "nice" bed. He had "all of the comforts of home," except a canary, the grand piano, and a radio, and without doubt Harley would have had these luxuries on his raft had the sea been kind enough to wash them up his way.

On the "voyage," Harley was thrice in sight of help. Three ships hove in view, and he tried desperately to attract their attention but without results. One of them was a destroyer, but it passed him silently, as did the other two.

Harley was given up as lost. The company was all ready to pay the life insurance to his beneficiaries when it received a telegram from Brother Olson asking for much-needed funds. He needed a pair of shoes and some socks. He had forgotten to take these with him; likewise, Harley had overlooked \$120 in cash which went down with the ship.

Took His Union Card

He did, however, take with him his license, his shipping papers, and his Radio Officers' Union membership book, all of which showed signs of being considerably dampened by salt water. The signature of our old friend, T. J. Slowie, who signs our licenses, was gone. The line on which Slowie had once signed his famous handwriting was completely devoid of any traces of writing fluid. The union book! Well—we simply had to give him a new one, but Harley will save the pieces for a souvenir.

Harley A. Olson was born in North Dakota 23 years ago, but now lives in Portland, Ore., where he graduated from the Washington high school in 1938. He completed his course in radio operating at the U. S. Maritime Commission's radio school at Gallups Island, Boston. Harley is interested in science, swimming and radio.

Union Label on Buses

A union shop contract carrying a general wage increase of 7 cents an hour and an increase in the minimum rate for the plant of 30 cents per hour has been negotiated with the Kalamazoo [Mich.] Coach, Inc., by Local 769, United Automobile Workers of America (A.F.L.).

Other provisions of the contract include two 5-minute rest and smoking periods, a vacation bonus of 2½ per cent of the employee's annual earnings, no discharges or disciplinary layoffs except by mutual agreement between the company and the union.

The agreement also provides for the use of the union label on all products. The company, which produces buses and mobile hospital units, will produce the first union label bus in the automobile industry.

S. F. Federal Rent Administrator

Completing a final step toward enforcement of rent control here, beginning last Wednesday, Price Administrator Leon Henderson this week, in Washington, appointed Dr. Murray Benedict, University of California agricultural economist, as federal rent administrator in the San Francisco area.

Meanwhile, O.P.A. officials cautioned San Franciscans who pay their rent in advance not to pay any more for July than the rent charged for the residence as of March 1, 1942.

They said that even though federal rent control became effective Wednesday, with March 1 as the stabilization date, no refunds will be ordered if the tenant overpays his landlord in July.

Before August rent is due, however, the federal rent director for each area will fix the exact amount of rent each tenant should pay, and landlords will be held liable for violation.

The London *Sunday Times*, reporting Prague "black market" prices, stated that eggs are now 36 cents each, geese \$30, fat \$7.50 to \$10.50 a kilogram, and horse tallow, recently introduced on the market, \$5.50 a kilogram.

Proponents of Sales Tax Continue Their Drive

While technical experts prepared a draft of the once-completed \$5,900,000,000 tax bill, House ways and means committeemen said last Monday that four major fights, headed by "new sales tax arguments," probably would be reopened before the measure reaches the House.

Committeemen said opportunities undoubtedly would be presented to consider again not only a "war consumption tax," but postwar credits for corporations and corporate excess profits tax rates, the "withholding" plan of income tax collections and proposed increases in second and third class postal rates.

Meanwhile, the treasury, seeking a way to impose higher income taxes than those in the pending bill without penalizing too heavily persons who have fixed debt charges to meet was reported to be studying a special income levy from which at least part of "saved" income would be exempt.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed last week that the committee was studying a proposal to apply a 5 per cent payroll levy to collect personal income taxes, instead of the 10 per cent figure "tentatively" approved by the group.

Congress Abolishes C.C.C.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) was voted out of existence last Tuesday as the Senate completed congressional action on a \$1,074,000,000 labor-federal security appropriation bill carrying funds for the agency's liquidation. As finally approved, the bill carried \$8,000,000 for liquidation of the corps within a year.

Paul Scharrenberg, national legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, last week had urged the Senate appropriations committee to approve an appropriation sufficient to continue the C.C.C. In his appeal to the committee Scharrenberg said, in part:

"The national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have had occasional controversies with government departments and agencies with respect to vocational education, apprentice training, and related subjects.

"By contrast, it is a pleasure to state that there has been no criticism but much favorable comment upon the various activities of the C.C.C.

"We appreciate the need for economy and the elimination of non-essentials. However, we are convinced that the splendid type of work carried on by the C.C.C. is in a very different category. The testimony before the House committee shows conclusively that the C.C.C. program has been effectively correlated with our war activities."

Congressman Richard J. Welch of San Francisco had also given active support to continuation of the work of the corps.

REQUEST TO HOUSEWIVES

Housewives, have you any discarded washboards? If so, the San Francisco League for Service Men, 1430 Van Ness avenue (telephone Graystone 7229 or Graystone 8722) would like them for soldiers in barracks. One washboard is said to serve fifteen men.

URGES LABOR MEMORIAL

A proposal for erection of a permanent memorial in Pittsburgh symbolizing the part played in the present and past wars by the nation's work forces is sponsored by Post 707 of the American Legion. On Memorial Day, Post 707 conducted ceremonies in Point Park, suggested as the site of the memorial, in honor of building tradesmen killed or captured in the Japanese raids on the islands of Wake and Guam and for Charles Pollock, the first Pittsburgh A.F.L. member of record to make the supreme sacrifice in the present conflict. Pollock, a member of Warehousemen's Local 636, lost his life in the sinking of the Reuben James.

Nothing to Be Gained by Tying Up Budgeted Salaries

Reports in the daily press, following adoption of the city budget have mentioned that a "taxpayer's suit" may be filed against certain of the items having to do with the increase in pay for municipal street carmen and employees in the city hospitals, and also having for its purpose the further blocking of the plan for standardization of city employees' salaries. In reference to this rumor, Arthur Hare, business agent of Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 250, this week made the following statement:

Affects 500 in Department

"If such a suit is filed, and the institutional workers who are now employed in the Health Department are included, and these employees' pay is held up, not only will it affect the institutional workers—some 500—who are now making \$106 per month (and after deductions are made they make approximately \$95 per month), but it will affect landlords, to whom these people pay rent, the grocers, and other business establishments.

"The question has been asked of me: 'Will these employees be able to get along without any income until the suit is settled?' My answer to this is that they absolutely cannot. At the present time these low-paid city workers live from payday to payday, and in most cases their paycheck is spent before they get it, and nothing put away for a 'rainy day.' Therefore, no pay, no rent, no food for these workers and their families.

Increase Had Been Approved

"These employees, for the most part, are staying on the job at the present time due to the fact that they believed they were to get an increase in wages on July 1, through the salary ordinance, and if this increase is not forthcoming, they are going to have to get off the jobs and seek work elsewhere—not because they want to leave the jobs, but because it will be an absolutely necessity on their part, in order to live at all. They, too, have to meet the tremendously increased cost of living."

After referring to the possibility of hospital employees being forced off their jobs because of the low wages, and the consequent hardship that might come to the sick and aged in the city institutions through inexperienced help, even if such help could be procured at this time, Hare continued:

"The basis for the reported action to be taken by this taxpayer group is that the new salary schedules exceed the amount paid in private employment for comparable duties, while the city charter states: 'Such

compensations shall be not higher than prevailing rates for like service and working conditions in private employment, or in other comparable governmental organizations in this state.' The schedules of compensation for the institutional workers are based on what is paid in the state institutions in California for the same type of work. The pay in these state institutions ranges from \$110 per month to \$140 per month—and these figures are taken from the 'California State Civil Service Report.' Too, compensations for comparable duties in private employment range even higher than this scale.

"Therefore, the salary range, as set for this group of workers, is in line with provisions of the city charter, and nothing will be gained by tying up the payroll of these workers, other than to inconvenience them, their landlords and other business establishments."

N. J. Street Carmen Get Raise

An award issued by a panel of the National War Labor Board granted an increase of 10 cents an hour to 5500 employees of the Public Service Co-ordinated Transport and of the Public Service Interstate Transportation Company, members of the State Conference Board of New Jersey of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees.

The companies form an integrated system of mass transportation operating in more than 370 communities in New Jersey with more than 3,800,000 population. The award provides for an increase for one-man car and bus operators. The minimum weekly guarantee of all extra operators also is raised. The increase of 10 cents applies to the maintenance employees of the companies.

Workers Put Up Buildings Free

Ten new buildings, including four magazines for smokeless powder, four warhead magazines and two storehouses have been contributed to the nation's war effort by workmen engaged in construction of the \$60,000,000 Burns City, Ind., naval ammunition depot, the Navy Department announced.

The buildings, representing a saving of \$308,200 to the nation, were presented to Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, when he commissioned one of them, a microfilm storehouse, at the depot.

Workmen on the project accomplished the donation by working free on days off and speeding up their allotted work program so that they were able to devote spare hours to working on the "gift" buildings. Credit for some of the payless hours offset the cost of materials used in construction of the buildings.

Polish guerillas have burned down a German tank repair workshop, killing the German guard and destroying fifteen tanks, according to a recent report.

Again the Slogan Will Be: "Vote NO on No. 1"

Slave Bill 877 will be Proposition No. 1 on the November ballot, and everyone out to defeat it will have to vote "NO." So once again the citizens of California must vote "NO on Proposition No. 1"—and as decisively as they did in 1938.

The similarity in the two propositions, the one voted on in 1938 and the one that will be voted on at this coming election, in so far as both measures would deprive the people in California of exercising their most basic rights, is striking. Since the coming fight against this repeated effort to impose minority rule in California promises to be a major issue in the November election, a list of how the counties voted on Proposition No. 1 in 1938 has been sent out by the State Federation of Labor.

Information for Committees

The Federation urges the various local campaign committees and all others to study this list so as to be able to gauge what they are up against by judging the results of the last vote on a measure no less Nazi in character than the Slave Bill. A statement issued from the office of the Federation also emphasizes the following:

"Every effort should be made to have all initial preparations completed for the drive to keep this bill from becoming a law. Now, more than ever, labor must gear itself for an intensive campaign to continue right up to the election.

Fight Thrust Upon Labor

"The Federation exhausted every possible step to keep this controversial issue from being injected at a time when the unity of the nation means more than anything else. But forces opposed to this genuine and truly American democratic policy have imposed the fight on the citizens of this State.

"Since the Federation has no choice in the matter but to fight for the preservation of the labor movement in California and the basic rights of democracy, it calls upon all voters to defeat this challenge to freedom."

In the figures supplied by the State Federation on the vote on Proposition No. 1 in 1938 the following were given showing results of that balloting in the Bay Area counties:

	YES	NO
San Francisco	100,354	134,675
Alameda County	95,376	119,177
Contra Costa County.....	14,716	25,450
Marin County	9,424	9,153
Napa County	5,402	5,554
San Mateo County.....	19,595	22,535
Santa Clara County.....	32,210	35,606
Solano County	6,484	10,504

To Attend International Convention

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29 of San Francisco will be represented at the forty-first annual convention of its international union, to be held in Albany, N. Y., July 20 to 25, by its president, Joseph R. Green.

President Green and R. Raymond Jeffress, international third vice-president, will leave by train July 9 for Albany, arriving one week in advance of the convention in order that Vice-President Jeffress may attend the international's executive board sessions. This is expected to be one of the most important conventions in the history of the organization.

The San Francisco representatives will stop at New York City, Cincinnati, and Chicago on their homeward trip, returning here the first part of August.

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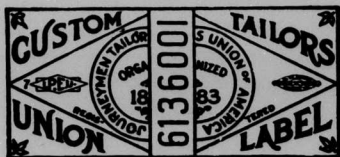
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Metal Trades Committee Drive Produces Results

The committee of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council which has been engaged in strenuous activity in the past few weeks in an endeavor to speed up the training of war workers through increase of facilities in the San Francisco School Department, were enabled to report marked advance this week and to give evidence that their persistent efforts had in a measure been rewarded.

Without any intimation that their work is ended or their vigilance relaxed, members of the committee announced that thirty-two welding machines for training of workers in that field are being installed in the Galileo school and made available for trainees. Also, that like facilities are to be provided for Mission high school and for Polytechnic. These installations will provide the equipment in the three districts of the city where those schools are located, and the committee announces that additional facilities, in other districts, are to be installed as the demand and the ability to procure proper equipment under the priority regulations increase.

Members of the committee, acting in behalf of the Metal Trades Council, were Ed. Rainbow of the Boilermakers; Al Wynn, Molders' Union, and secretary of the Council; Anthony Ballerini, Production and Aeronautical Machinists; Edward Sabatchlan, Electrical Workers; Otto Becker, Boilermakers; Thomas White, Warehousemen No. 860, and T. A. Reardon, Steamfitters, who had been named committee chairman.

The work of the group since its formation has been told in some detail in previous issues of the LABOR CLARION, particularly with reference to its appearance before the School Board and its later conference with Board representatives and other officials connected with the training program. Not only had the Metal Trades Council and its committee become incensed at the continued delay in broadening the war work training in the school department, required by the national emergency, but their anger had likewise increased in noting the outrageous fees being charged students in private schools offering training facilities, which facilities should have long since been available, and without charge, in the schools.

The Metal Trades Council has also taken cognizance of the transportation problem, as affecting the employees in the various war industries where its members are employed, and is lending its endeavors in that field, Messrs. Wynn, Reardon and George Sanfacion being members of the Council committee. In connection with the transportation subject the committee has also interested itself in forwarding the drive for collection of scrap rubber among the workers in the war industries with whom the committee members come in contact, while at the same time endeavoring to develop ways and means for conserving the precious rubber in tires now in use.

New Wage Order Effective

Raising the State's minimum wage for women in California's manufacturing industries from \$16 to \$18 a week, the new wage order issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission went into effect last Monday. General provisions of the order were published in last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION.

The move to have the basic wage for women reflect in at least some measure the great jump in living costs was championed by the California State Federation of Labor as strongly as it was opposed by employers at the hearings before the wage board last January. Secretary Vandeleur took the stand and made it clear that the Federation fights to pro-

tect the woman worker who is outside of organized labor but that a permanent solution of her problem can only be accomplished by joining the unions.

The Federation likewise submitted briefs, and its attorneys were active during the hearings in placing evidence before the wage board and exposing employers' attempts to prove that any raise in the minimum wage was unnecessary.

Appreciate Public's Co-operation

Acknowledgment of the splendid co-operation shown by telephone users in helping the industry to meet unprecedented wartime demands was expressed this week by N. R. Powley, president of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, in a report covering the coast-wide operations of the company during the first six months of 1942.

Copy of the report was received by Lyle M. Brown, division manager of the company, who stated that it also showed that more than 1300 telephone employees are now in military service and that 97 per cent of the coast-wide personnel is purchasing War Bonds through the payroll allotment plan.

After stating the company is earnestly engaged throughout all its branches in playing its full and patriotic part to take our country through to victory, the report of President Powley continues, in part:

"In compliance with orders of the War Production Board regarding the conservation and restriction of the use by telephone companies of all materials essential to the war effort, all telephone installations are made subject to the requirements of these orders.

"The heavy demand for telephone service continues—both local and long distance. The co-operation and expressed sympathetic understanding of our customers regarding the magnitude and importance of the problem with which we are confronted in handling with dispatch the communications directly concerned with the armed forces and the war emergency work make it possible for us to be of the maximum service to our nation and the communities and customers we have the privilege of serving."

Two Radio Addresses by President Green July 4

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor will lead organized labor's nation-wide celebration of Independence Day by delivering two radio addresses from Detroit on July 4.

The first talk will be given at a ceremony arranged by the U. S. Army, which is tendering a luncheon at the Hotel Statler to more than 100 labor leaders. Other speakers on the same program will be Gen. Brehon Somervell and O.I.O. President Philip Murray. These addresses will be broadcast over the Mutual System from coast to coast from 12:30 to 1 p. m., Eastern War Time.

In the evening President Green will participate in a nation-wide broadcast under the auspices of the American Legion. This program will be aired over the Blue network from 8 to 9 p. m., Eastern War Time. The history of the American Federation of Labor will be dramatized as part of this program and then President Green will deliver a brief message.

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Pledges Support of A.F.L. To Russian War Relief

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor spoke at a big mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York City, to help raise a nation-wide fund of \$6,000,000 for Russian relief. The meeting commemorated the first anniversary of the Nazi attack on Russia. Pledging A.F.L. help to the Russian people, Green declared:

"Our sympathy for the plight of the Russian people now finds expression in practical assistance. Our Government is rushing arms and ammunition to Russia. We can do our part by sending food, clothing and medicine to relieve the suffering of the Russian people. This is made possible through an American agency, incorporated as Russian War Relief. More than a million dollars' worth of supplies has been sent to Russia by this organization. Much more help is needed.

"Speaking for the six million American workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, I pledge their unstinted aid to Russian War Relief. These men and women will give their hard-earned dollars to help strengthen the resistance of the Russian people and to intensify their civilian defense. I say this knowing that the members of the American Federation of Labor have already contributed more than \$100,000 to this cause. But that is just a tiny down-payment on what they will give.

"This is a people's war. The people of America and the Russian people are in the same boat. They will share their resources generously, just as they will share the glory of victory triumphantly."

Bakersfield Culinary Crafts

Fred West, organizer for the culinary crafts in Bakersfield, reports the successful negotiation of a contract which will increase wages 25 per cent for all dishwashers and miscellaneous workers, 10 per cent for cooks, and 15 per cent for waitresses. A 10 per cent increase was won for maids and housemen as well as for all other categories.

Winning the new wage scales not only helps to pull up these workers from their sub-standard earning level, but it will strengthen immeasurably the unions in that territory.

The rubber in eighteen autos would provide rubber parts for the motor of a four-engine bomber.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Next Thursday evening, July 9, the regular monthly meeting of the Chairmen's Forum will be held in the offices of the union, 405 Sansome street, at 7:30 o'clock. Numerous situations which confront chairmen in the performance of their duties, and the proper method of handling these cases when they come up, will be discussed. The opportunity to get together with your fellow chairmen and compare notes and go over problems with which each has been confronted will be of benefit to you some time in the future when an identical situation comes up in your chapel. Remember the date and make arrangements to attend. If the same program is decided upon which has been followed in past years, this will be your last opportunity to attend a meeting of the Chairmen's Forum until September.

The annual Charter party of the Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 21 was celebrated last Saturday evening at Red Men's Hall on Golden Gate avenue. This party can be chalked up as another grand success. A large crowd was in attendance, and enjoyed dancing and refreshments until a late hour. The hall was beautifully decorated, and the installation of officers who will serve for the ensuing terms, which occurred prior to the start of festivities, was carried out in grand style. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chilson of Oakland, the latter international representative for the Auxiliary in this jurisdiction, were in attendance. In attendance also was James Downey and wife. Mr. Downey formerly was an interne at the Union Printers' Home, but now is located in this district and is on defense work.

Word arrived this week from Lewis A. Lumsden, who had sailed as a printer aboard the U.S.S. Lexington after joining the naval forces. He states he had received word from his father stating that his mother was critically ill, and had been granted emergency leave to be at her bedside. His mother passed away shortly after his arrival, and it was while he was at home that the ill-fated Lexington sank in the Coral Sea. His communication is on stationery of the U.S.S. Hornet, which is captioned "The Hornet's Nest, Looking Over the Blue Pacific, Inconveniently Located Near Jap Extensions."

Harold Olsen, *Shopping News* chapel member, received word during the past week that his father, Dr. Samuel Olsen, had passed away the evening of June 25, in Glenwood, Minn. Doctor Olsen was 77 years of age at the time of his demise, and had survived his wife by approximately one year. Harold had recently visited his father, spending two weeks' vacation in Glenwood from May 11 to May 23.

G. H. ("Dolly") Gray of the *Examiner* chapel last Thursday was forced to undergo an emergency operation for hernia, which was successful, and at this writing Dolly was in the best of spirits and improving rapidly. He stated that on leaving the hospital he would visit with his sister in Oakland until fully recovered.

William P. ("Bill") Davis of the *Daily News* chapel passed away at his home, 2541 Delmer street, Oakland, on Saturday, June 27. Deceased had been

ill since early in May, when he was taken to emergency hospital in this city and later to his home. He had been up and about the house for a few days previous to his death, and it was thought his health was improving. It was therefore a shock to his many friends when the end came. Coming to the Bay area from Chicago, he had been in this vicinity for twenty-two years, the last thirteen of which had been as a member of the *News* chapel. A native of New York state, he had learned the printing trade in New York City. He was 62 years of age. A staunch worker in the union, he had held numerous offices, and at the time of his death was a member of the executive committee. He had served as delegate to the California Conference of Typographical Unions, and in 1939 had represented No. 21 at the convention of the international union held at Fort Worth, Tex. At this convention he promoted and succeeded in having incorporated in the laws of the union a vacation clause, which is responsible for vacations being written into more than 750 contracts throughout the jurisdiction of the international union. Surviving are his wife, Alma, and two daughters, Jeanette Davis and Mrs. Thomas Hilton. Services were conducted by the Typographical Union at the James H. Reilly chapel on Monday, June 29, at 1 p. m. Inurnment was in the printers' plot at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

Mrs. O. J. Schimke, wife of Jack Schimke of the *Wall Street Journal*, was last week overcome by fumes escaping from pipes which had exploded while repairs were being made on their refrigerator. She was confined to bed for two days, and it was not until Tuesday of this week that she had fully recovered.

J. A. Kjergard of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel will leave next Monday on his vacation, the major portion of which will be spent at Yosemite National Park.

While returning home alone Friday afternoon from the *Shopping News* Harold Olsen's car was rammed by a taxicab at an intersection in St. Francis Wood. The taxicab ran into Olsen's car amidships, causing damage which will necessitate a new door and running board on the right side. No one was injured.

Hoyt Ramey of the Mercury Press was passing out cigars this week, the occasion being the arrival at St. Francis hospital on Tuesday, June 23, of a baby girl weighing six and a half pounds. Her name is Loretta Jeanne.

The following members of the *Examiner* chapel are now away on vacation: G. M. Hearst, F. L. Stanton, Anna E. Hammond, Emma Toland and J. W. Johnson.

Dennis O'Dea, *Examiner* operator, this week was sworn in for service in the U. S. Army. He has been granted a 14-day furlough, at the expiration of which he is to report for active duty. A number of members of the *Examiner* chapel have gone into the service, but O'Dea is the first situation holder to be called to the colors.

Five members of the Mercury Press are now enjoying vacations in various parts of the State. Stanley Crandall is spending his at his country place at Novato, Marin county. M. F. Flynn is at Dardanelle Lake, at the headwaters of the Truckee river. J. G. Wullschlegler is quietly resting at his country estate at Atherton. G. S. Long left on June 17 for the Russian River, where he will spend a month of golfing together with a few short side trips. Arthur von Kinsky leaves today for a week at Santa Cruz.

Official returns on the two propositions voted on at the May 20 referendum were received this week. Although it had been known that both carried by substantial majorities, it was not until this week that the official vote was released. Proposition No. 1, which protects the priority of members while they are on defense work, carried by a vote of 52,014 for to 4154 against. Proposition No. 2, which provides for the posting of actual hours of overtime, rather than the equivalent in overtime wages received, and which relegates to subordinate unions the period (not to be less than 60 days) overtime shall be accumulative, received a vote of 38,291 for to 13,580 against.

Foreman Ira E. Stuck of the *Shopping News* returned this week from his "vacation," spent at and about his home in Redwood City. Being assistant

senior air raid warden in that district, Ira decided to donate his spare time assisting the wardens in the burning off of vacant lots. Barbed wire entanglements had never entered his mind until in hurrying across one of these lots, waist high in grass, he found himself tied up with a million yards of this prickly stuff. The numerous cuts and scratches about his face and arms bear mute evidence to the difficulty he found in extracting himself from this trap.

Frank Simons, *Chronicle* chapel makeup, received notice of his induction into the U. S. Army on Tuesday of this week.

Word has been received that J. A. W. McDermott, stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash., has been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

A blessed event is reported for Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sawyers (Anna Madsen of the *Chronicle* chapel) by the arrival of an eight-pound baby daughter.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 held its Charter Day and third birthday party at 240 Golden Gate avenue on June 27. The party was a huge success, and a large crowd attended.

Past President Mable A. Skinner installed the following members in their offices: President, Louise A. Abbott; first vice-president, Johanna Allyn; second vice-president, Nora Swenson; secretary, Selma Keylich; treasurer, J. Ann McLeod; chaplain, Augusta Gooler; guide, Georgia Holderby; executive committee, Mabel G. Porter, Sophia Rosenthal, Inez Anley, Nora J. Swenson; auditing committee, Viola Irene Conley, Bertha Bailey, Myrtle Bardsley, Augusta Gooler; convention delegate, Louise A. Abbott; alternate convention delegate, Lorna Crawford. President Abbott installed Mable A. Skinner as press correspondent.

Entertainment Chairman Bebe O'Rourke and her committee are to be congratulated upon the lovely decorations and buffet supper. The music was excellent, and members who did not attend missed a good time.

President Abbott introduced our international officer, Mrs. F. M. Chilson, and President F. Holderby of No. 21. Secretary Joseph Bailey of Mailers' Union No. 18 sent a letter of regrets on behalf of himself and President Bennetts, who were unable to attend.

With Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Chilson were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stapleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ferguson, Mrs. A. G. Harris and Mrs. Roy Heinrichs, all of Oakland.

Mrs. Cliff Smith won the five dollar prize donated by President Abbott, for the most non-union literature turned in for the past year. Mrs. Irma Citchen, sister of Mrs. Inez Anley, was winner of the bedspread donated by Mrs. Elmer Darrow. Our other visitors were Mr. and Mrs. James Downey of Colorado Springs and William Carson of Salt Lake City. We were all glad to welcome back Mrs. Gertrude Wills, who is much recovered in health.

We would like to pay tribute to the wonderful job Mrs. Laura D. Moore has done on this column for the past two years. She has set a precedent that will be hard to follow.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

In the death of W. P. Davis the *News* chapel suffered the loss of one of its outstanding members—outstanding as a staunch believer in the principles of organized labor, and as a worker who put those principles into practice. "W. P.," as he was called, made an avocation of planning and securing legislation for the benefit of I.T.U. members. Of recent years two of his outstanding achievements were the passage of a local five-day week and insertion of a vacation-with-pay clause in contracts, adding another initial to his name, V. W. P. (Vacation With Pay) Davis. Always fair and sincere in debate either at chapel or union meetings, his passing will be mourned by both those who agreed and disagreed with his ideas. He joined the *News* staff in 1929, coming from the *Bulletin*.

An innovation which "caught on" quickly was intimate talks at local defense meeting by experts, possibly rounded out with moving pictures. Barney O'Neill, a fire watcher, attended one the other night, when a London defense worker talked and showed a picture of the London blitz by Nazi airmen, followed by great fires, with the expert explaining how defense men tackled the tremendous job of saving the city. His talk he enlivened with a story about a civilian sentry. The speaker related he halted at

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command but the sentry again shouted "halt," and raised his rifle. "I've halted," cried he, that rifle looking huge and dangerous. "I don't know what to do," explained the sentry. "I was told to say 'halt' three times, then shoot."

A shortage of machinists led to Operator Ed Haefer being drafted to fill in on Machinist Duerigan's off day and Makeup "Slim" Clement being shifted to the keyboard. During the day Haefer held out his grimy hands for Slim's inspection and wisecracked, "The Fuehrer of dese der bedder."

At the office where his daughter works the management in its war talks advised the young ladies to invite one or more service men to dinner each Sunday. She did so, cooked an elegant dinner for them, then asked what they wanted to do—play cards, have music or converse. Mention of cards brought our Mr. Phil Scott (yes, it was his daughter who was hostess) to life. Poker, he suggested, which is his game—but how were those innocent Midwestern sailors to know that beforehand? Well, anyway the daughter gave each sailor carfare home, and she rather doubts the advisability of inviting others to dinner.

Writing to "Chuck" Adams, Lloyd Nesbit, a Home resident, says he's still bedfast but feels better. There are, his letter states, twenty-four of No. 21's members domiciled at the Home.

Resigning from the Home staff some time ago, James Downey, a male nurse, is now engaged in defense work here. Mr. and Mrs. Downey and several of Downey's former patients were dinner guests at Jay Palmiter's apartment Staurday evening, later attending the Woman's Auxiliary party.

On his return from vacation Charley Cornelius fetched a curiosity with him. It was a copy of a Virginia City (Nev.) paper, hand set, and ten pages, but only nine were printed, the other being blank, the compositor and editor not having been able to set enough type to fill it. Cornelius says the once rich mining town is well worth seeing; it's a curiosity itself with its wooden sidewalks and boarded-up windows, houses decaying from age and neglect, its one restaurant and one mine being almost the only things beside divorce cases keeping the town and, incidentally, its one newspaper going.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Yes, we agree with you, it was a hot day Sunday—indeed it was. But it was almost ideal for a good workout in the open, and as it was the day of the Union Printers' Golf Association's June tournament you may be sure that plenty of the boys took advantage of the opportunity for said workout in said open.

Some of the lads got plenty hot, too, and turned in sub-par scores, earning for themselves the attention of the handicap committee. Here are the winners, with their scores, so judge for yourselves what you would do if you were one of that hated group, the handicapping committee:

First place in the championship class went to Ralph Iusi, with a 72-7-69; Ron Cameron took second, with 83-8-75; Cyril Stright came in third, with 99-11-81, and Vic Lansberry held down fourth, with 93-10-83. Class "A" had George Gallick on top, with 84-16-68; Wayne Dye next with 92-20-72; R. C. Kimbrough third, with 97-20-77, and Charlie Russell fourth, with his 94-16-78. Class "B" found Percy Crebassa leading, with 91-23-68, Luke Lansberry second, with 101-30-71; Ed Wynkoop third, with 96-22-74, and Tim Godfrey fourth, with 104-30-74. The guest flight had Ted Roderick on top and Jim Shea second. The hole-in-one contest was won easily by Percy Crebassa, whose shot was 6 feet, 7 inches from the pin. Ron Cameron was second, 26 feet, 7 inches from the pin, while Cy Stright's 34 feet, 3 inches took third place.

The quarter finals in the match play ended as follows: R. Cameron defeated Wayne Dye, 2-1; Percy Crebassa defeated Al Cantor, 4-3; Charles Forst won from E. M. Blackford, who defaulted in Forst's favor; Ralph Iusi defeated Charlie Russell, 5-4.

In July, the semi-finals will find Cameron matched with Percy Crebassa, and Charlie Forst with Ralph Iusi—all good boys—and they should make good matches.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—The old maestro, Cyril Stright, who has his caddies trained to find parrot feathers for his golf hats, played his first full round Sunday since his illness. He was right on his stick the first nine, winning eight syndicates from a couple

of chumps. . . . It was a field day for Percy Crebassa, who was hot as a firecracker. He took his match from A. Cantor in a canter (it's a bum pun, but what can be expected from a southpaw?). Crebassa won top place in his flight—and then cleaned up the works on the hole-in-one contest. He also won a cut in handicap too. . . . Lots of good comments on the changes in classification. One by Tim Godfrey: "I am sure glad to get out of Class 'C' at last." Then he goes on to show his stuff by winning in his new class, "B." Another ex-Class "C" lad, Luke Lansberry, also found it was easy to win in Class "B"—so what? . . . If Larry Ullo wants to know what happened to his glasses the writer can tell him. He left them in the locker room, and we have them for him. . . . Military secrets: Ben Apte's score . . . where Frank Smith has been spending his time . . . this correspondent's strokes in getting out of the canyon coming to the 18th green. . . . Welcome to Jim Otis, who played his first round with us this year, last Sunday. Better make good use of that 1942 membership card the rest of the year, Jim; there are some good tournaments in store. . . . Jack Tappendorff looked proud, and rightly so, of his naval escort down the 18th fairway. It was his son, Lieut. Jack Tappendorff, Jr., who shoots a mean stick himself, but who didn't play Sunday. . . . Another proud father is Ed Wynkoop, whose son, "Bob," also has played with us, and who is now in the U. S. Marine Corps. Bob was just recently married, and was in a deferred transportation job, but his red blood just couldn't be held down, and so he, too, is doing his bit. We asked Mrs. Wynkoop how she felt when Bob enlisted, and her reply was typical of American motherhood. She said: "I was afraid he'd enlist, but I was also afraid that he wouldn't—and I am glad that he did." . . . Heard that Elmer Darr, one of our Army members, was to play with us on Sunday, but at the last moment was taken ill and is in hospital at his post near here. Hope it's not serious, and that we see him soon.

Get ready for July's tournament, at Sharp Park. In other words, sharpen up for Sharp, Sunday, July 26. And don't forget the fourth annual party at Crystal Springs on August 30. That will be some party. Details later.

Joint Council of A.F.L. Auxiliaries

By MARY GRANUCCI

The San Francisco Joint Council of American Federation of Labor Auxiliaries have delegates from the following auxiliaries: Auto Mechanics, Machinists, Steam Fitters, Street Carmen No. 1004, Painters, and the Union Label Section. Our meetings are held the third Thursday of each month at the Mission Center Y.W.C.A., 2520 Folsom street.

Mrs. Clifford, a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from Laundry Workers No. 26, was our guest speaker at the meeting held June 18.

Articles of necessity have been gathered by members of the various auxiliaries and distributed by the Joint Council to our boys in the nearby camps.

Mrs. Esther Raasch, president of the Auto Mechanics' Auxiliary and delegate from her Auxiliary to the San Francisco Union Label Section, gave an interesting report from that body. This report was instructive and of benefit to us.

With money contributed to our council from the auxiliaries affiliated with us, it was possible to give \$20 to the China Relief for adoption of a Chinese baby.

SEEK A.F.L. CONVENTION

The Minneapolis Central Labor Union has voted unanimously to invite the American Federation of Labor to hold its 1943 convention in Minneapolis.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The San Jose *Mercury-Herald* has a 15-minute radio program each Sunday morning at 10:30. Lately the heads of departments have been giving talks about the operation of their departments. Last Sunday morning, Al Sparks, foreman of the *Mercury-Herald* mailing room, gave a very interesting talk on the operation of a mailing room. His speech was well-written and well-delivered.

In the case of Heyl vs. Patterson, by a 27 to 3 vote, Patterson, who is foreman of the Seattle *P.-I.*, was fined by the local union for hiring non-union in preference to union men. On appeal by Patterson to a "higher court" (the executive council of the M.T.D.U.) the decision, or verdict of the local union, was affirmed. According to reports of the case, it is stated Heyl, a regular on the *P.-I.*, after having worked a holiday shift of 5½ hours, was told by Foreman Patterson to "go to lunch, then begin a regular shift at straight time." Heyl refused to do so, claiming it a violation of contract. Of course, he got fired. The following day, Patterson hired two non-union men on work Heyl had been doing, besides employing an apprentice at "flying" and stacking "color," or magazine section, without having two or more journeymen employed when an apprentice is working on a shift. Members of Seattle union are deserving of praise in forcing alleged "It" foremen to live up to local and I.T.U. laws and their contract with employers. Lest we forget: Often, the foreman of today, is a journeyman tomorrow, and vice versa.

Meanwhile, Heyl is still "fired," having secured work on other local papers. A noteworthy feature of the case is the action of a local union in cases involving foremen being upheld by the executive council of the M.T.D.U. For executive councils of the M.T.D.U. have been notorious for "whitewashing" foremen, regardless of the facts involved in their cases. Boston was suspended, and Milwaukee seceded from the M.T.D.U. for failure to abide by what they considered the "whitewashing" of members, found guilty of violations of laws, by executive councils of the M.T.D.U. for no apparent reason, those unions considered, than that the guilty-as-charged members had voted the "right way," on the ticket of certain foremen who were the pillars under the M.T.D.U. And the latter is still a foremen controlled hierarchy which should be dissolved in the best interests of the I.T.U.

In this connection it would be a nice policy for members of the I.T.U. to analyze the M.T.D.U. system of mailer "bloc voting." It may be the Seattle union voting by a good majority to remain in the I.T.U. had a hearing on the decision in the case of Heyl vs. Patterson.

Homer ("Cy") Hudelson, *Chronicle* chapel, "chaperoned" by his wife, son and daughter, is on two weeks' paid vacation, visiting relatives in and points of interest adjacent to San Jose, also relatives at Courtland, Calif.

W. D. Williams, *Chronicle* chapel, is on his two weeks' paid vacation.

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S. F. Labor Council

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, June 26, 1942

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, June 26, 1942.) Called to order at 7 p. m. The following were examined and found to have the proper qualifications to be delegates: Barbers No. 148, R. Alario. Cooks No. 44, John Moore, John A. St. Peter. Construction and General Laborers No. 261, Ernie Schweida. Steam Fitters No. 509, J. Lage. Street Carmen, Division 518, Stanley Rakeman. Tobacco Workers No. 210, Audra Reid. Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30, Sanford Williams. Your committee recommends that they be obligated and seated; so ordered.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated June 18, 1942. Casket Workers No. 94 (Claude Nankervis, secretary), indorsing the candidacy of William Clifton Berry for the office of Assemblyman for the Twenty-third Assembly District. Navy Relief Society acknowledging receipt of our check covering donations from affiliated organizations. Labor's Unity for Victory Committee, acknowledging receipt of our check covering contributions. California State Federation of Labor Weekly News Letter dated June 30, 1942.

Donations: The following contribution was received for defeat of Slave Bill 877: Lumber Clerks No. 2559, \$40.50. The following contribution was received for the State-wide Radio Program: Lumber Clerks No. 2559, \$40.50. The following contribution was received for the Navy Relief Society: Dressmakers No. 101, \$25.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31, asking strike sanction against Freidburg-Grunauer and H. Koch & Sons. Automobile Painters No. 1073 submitting agreement they are trying to have adopted.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: From Margarete L. Clark, Department of Industrial Relations, inclosing copy of Order No. 1, N.S., governing the employment of women and minors in the Manufacturing Industry.

Referred to the Educational Committee: Resolu-

tion from San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61 regarding the Rugg textbooks. Motion made to refer to the educational committee; carried.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held June 22, 1942.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman Haggerty. In the matter of Office Employees No. 21320 requesting strike sanction against the United Engineering Company, 298 Steuart street, both sides were represented; this complaint deals with the discharge of a member of the union; the matter is now referred to the National Labor Relations Board; Mr. Moore, representing the company, agreed to abide by the decision of the board when rendered; your committee referred this matter to Brothers Byrnes and O'Connell to assist in bringing about an adjustment; the matter will be held in committee. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, submitting their revised wage scales, Brother Hagel represented the Cooks and explained the changes, an increase of \$1 per day in the Class B wage scale and from 50 cents to \$2 a day in classifications for regular and extra pastry cooks and bakers; your committee recommends indorsement, subject to indorsement of the international union, and with the usual admonition. The wage scale of the Bartenders will be held in committee, as no committee from the union appeared. All other matters will be held in committee at the request of the organizations. Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Hospital Workers—Reported that a suit is said to be contemplated to hold up the wage scale of members working for the city in city institutions. Street Carmen, Division 518—State they will not work if they don't get paid; have the same complaint as the Hospital Workers for the city. Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100—Will arbitrate with Mission Merchants on new wage scale. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders—Will negotiate with employers on a new agreement; will arbitrate questions not settled; all pending picketing cases have been withdrawn.

New Business—It was moved that the secretaries of all unions affiliated with the Council be advised to communicate with their membership insisting that all members register and be in a position to vote at the coming State election in order that labor will get out the proper vote against Slave Bill 877; motion carried. Motion, that the Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list; carried.

Receipts, \$624.64; expenses, \$449.68.

Meeting adjourned at 8:35 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Czech farmers must give German authorities sixty-five eggs from each hen yearly.

Unions Can Invest Up To \$100,000 in War Bonds

In response to numerous requests by labor unions and other organizations, the Treasury Department has announced that after July 1 the limit for annual purchase of war savings bonds by organizations was doubled to \$100,000.

Hitherto, a labor organization was permitted to buy no more than \$50,000 worth of Series F or Series G bonds, or of both together in combination, in any calendar year.

In the last half of 1942 any labor union may purchase up to the \$100,000 limit. The top figure includes purchases made in the first half of 1942. This means that organizations which already have bought \$50,000 worth of war bonds may now buy another \$50,000 worth.

While no complete figures are available, a majority of the nation's international unions and hundreds of the 60,000 local unions with substantial treasuries have invested up to the previous \$50,000 yearly limit.

The new annual limit of \$100,000 is based on the cost price of the bonds, not on their maturity value.

Steamfitters' Official Roster

Incumbent officials generally were renamed by Steamfitters No. 590 in its recent balloting, which extended over two weeks due to the necessity for holding a run-off contest for business representatives. Rules of the organization provide a fine for failure of members to vote. Following the second election, held last Friday, announcement was made of the complete roster of elected officials, as follows:

President, Milton Reid; vice-president, Thomas Moore; financial secretary, Martin McDonough; recording secretary, Robert Druhan; business representatives, Robert Druhan, George Wride and M. J. McCabe; inside sentinel, Ed Smith.

Executive board members (Fitters), Thomas Moose, Ed. Dunne, Peter Donovan, M. Lindsay, John Nelson, Ed. McFadden, (Helpers) Charles Christy, Joseph Achin; finance committee, Milton Reid; examining board, Jack Bliss, W. Johansen, Larry Jensen, James Smith, Ed. Smith; trustees, Robert Druhan, Jack Bliss, George Wride.

Delegates to Metal Trades Council, Robert Druhan, Timothy A. Reardon, Milton Reid, Jack Bliss, Thomas Moose, M. Lindsay; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Jack Bliss, Thomas Moose, Timothy A. Reardon, Clyde Gilbert, William Condon, A. Dutra.

Fifteen delegates were elected to attend the international convention, which is to be held at Atlantic City, beginning September 14. They are: Robert Druhan, Jack Bliss, George Wride, Timothy A. Reardon, Frank Farnsworth, Milton Reid, Thomas Moose, Ed. McFadden, Ed. Smith, J. Maloney, Charles Kelly, Larry Jensen, F. Baird, George Jensen and Melvin Lindsay.

"Be wise rather than witty, for much wit commonly hath much froth."—Trenchard.

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O.K. New Appropriation For Central Valley Project

Appropriations for the establishment of transmission lines in connection with the Central Valley Project, which will make cheaper power available to the farmers in California, seem now assured, following action taken in Congress this week on the bill affecting the project.

The measure had been the subject of extended controversy and conference discussion in Congress. On learning, through news dispatches, of the congressional agreement attained, Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor, commenting on the victory and the long fight in connection with the subject in general, said:

"Thus another fight in which labor helped in behalf of the farmers in California has been brought to a gratifying conclusion. Previous efforts to sabotage one phase of the Central Valley project by deleting from the appropriations the money that would go for the building of the transmission lines proved completely unsuccessful. The Federation feels proud to have been able to assist in this important fight in behalf of the 'dirt farmers' of this State."

The dispatches stated that the additional allocation of funds also provided for construction of the steam plant at Antioch and for the San Joaquin Valley irrigation canals.

Miscellaneous Employees Elect

With the polls open thirteen hours and a \$1 fine levied against members failing to vote, Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, a branch of the culinary unions, staged a lively election at its headquarters last Friday.

The successful candidates were: For president, Leo Prodromou; secretary-treasurer, Sam Jaye; business agents (three), Peter Algas, William ("Cliff") Cherry and Nick Doris; dispatcher, Helen Wheeler; local joint executive board delegates (three), Sam Jaye, Leo Prodromou and Helen Wheeler; union's executive board (nine), Arthur Ho Ark, James Dimakes, Lee Johnson, James Kutosik, Gus Kyriopolous, Dan Mah, James Metax, George Meel and Henry Yee; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council (ten), Robert Albers, Peter Algas, Arthur Ho Ark, William Cherry, Granville Underwood, Helen Wheeler, Frank Collins, Nick Doris, A. T. Gabriel and Leo Prodromou; delegates to State Federation of Labor (six), Peter Algas, William Cherry, A. T. Gabriel, Leo Prodromou, Helen Wheeler and Granville Underwood.

Textbook Controversy

Further discussion on the merits of the Rugg textbooks by members of the Board of Education has been postponed to July 28, when the board will sit as a committee to consider recommendations for and against continued use of the books in the public schools.

At the same time the board extended the "deadline" date to July 20 for receipt of reports from interested individuals and groups.

Richard Doyle, board member, said he would urge appointment of a committee to advise the board, but was undecided as to whether the committee should consist of "lay" members or a university group.

War-time food restrictions may force a third of the nation's 500,000 grocery stores to put up the shutters, leaders of the industry predicted in Chicago recently. The casualties will be equally divided between chain stores and independents, it was said.

See No Steel Shortage Here

Reports from Washington last week were that shortage of steel may result in a drastic drop in employment in the shipyard plants of the Bay area.

Al T. Wynn, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, which represents a large majority of the workers in the shipbuilding plants, declared that he knew nothing of such a condition. "Every yard is going full capacity and will continue to do so as far as I know. Additional help is being called for in many instances," Wynn stated.

Statements of like import were reported as having been made by representatives of the managements in the various local plants engaged in the industry.

THEN MRS. W. SWOONED

The colonel's wife sent the following note to Captain Brown: "Colonel and Mrs. White request the pleasure of Captain Brown's company at dinner on the 20th." Captain Brown's reply read: "With the exception of two sick men, Captain Brown's company have very great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation."

Teamsters Attack N.L.R.B. Attitude on Craft Rights

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen is "extremely dissatisfied" with present administration of the National Labor Relations Act, the Brotherhood's general executive board said in a statement issued at its recent meeting in Atlantic City.

The council declared it would seek repeal of the law unless its administrators gave more consideration to the "rights of craft unions."

Present members of the National Labor Relations Board and the regional boards "have assumed the right to follow their own peculiar notions of trade union structure in determining whether craft workers shall have the right to constitute a separate unit for the purpose of collective bargaining," the executive council charged.

The 6,000,000 pounds of crude rubber which went into 30,000,000,000 peace time rubber bands would make 1,500,000 army gas masks or more than 50,000 raincoats.

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Let's not kid ourselves.

Our buying War Bonds isn't a sacrifice even though the money's badly needed for our country's Victory.

We're not giving anything; we're being paid for lending.

The Government even guarantees to return our money safe and sound—plus interest.

So where does the sacrifice come in? It doesn't!

Unless you think taking a bus instead of your car compares with wading across a river with a Jap machine gun pouring bullets at you . . .

Unless you think resting on your porch in the evening instead of going out on a party compares with crouching on your knees all

night in a mud-upholstered fox hole . . .

Unless you think spending less and saving more compares with risking your life for your country . . .

Nobody thinks so. "Risking your life for your country" is a privilege that we who are left behind would gladly share, if we could.

And that's why, if anybody's been buying a Bond now and then and thought he was doing his part, he's been kidding himself.

That's why, unless we want Hitler and the Japs to come over and take—not borrow—100 percent of what we've built in a free America, we'd better put at least 10 percent of our pay into War Bonds every pay day.

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Women's Auxiliaries Name Mrs. H. H. Lowe, President

At its recent convention, held in St. Louis, the second in its history, the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor elected permanent officers and adopted a revised constitution. Mrs. Herman H. Lowe, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, was chosen president.

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, was elected secretary-treasurer. He originally sponsored a federation of women's auxiliaries, including several established national and international ladies' auxiliaries. Now there are numerous directly chartered auxiliaries among the affiliates of the A.F.W.A.L.

Labor Press Support Praised

Resolutions pledging all-out support of every war activity were passed by the convention. The delegates also expressed their appreciation for the cooperation of the labor press as follows: "Resolved, That the second convention of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor express full appreciation for the loyal support our organization has received from the weekly labor newspapers, official monthly labor journals, and *Labor*, the official weekly of the twenty-one standard railway labor unions."

A message from President Roosevelt expressed his wishes for a "profitable series of meetings" and said: "Your organization has an important role to play in the war effort because your activities are so closely associated with the important work of the preparation of materials so necessary to victory. In helping to carry on the life of our people and doing your daily duty of keeping the home fires burning and promoting the family welfare, you are helping to make the essential sacrifices—conserving resources, sharing commodities, and helping in the protection of civilians against the menaces of air raids, malnutrition and epidemics."

12 Vice-Presidents Named

Numerous other communications and telegrams were received from leaders in civic life as well as those in the labor movement.

The following twelve vice-presidents were elected: First vice-president, Mrs. Anna P. Kelsey of Women's Auxiliary, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees; second, Mrs. Laura Essman, Ladies' Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; third, Mrs. Margaret McDonald, Ladies' Auxiliary, National Association of Letter Carriers; fourth, Mrs. Elda Luebbert, Ladies' Auxiliary, International Association of Machinists; fifth, Mrs. Pauline Eisinger, Michigan Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor; sixth, Mrs. Caroline Stigebauer, Milwaukee Council of Union Auxiliaries; seventh, Mrs. Anna Preusser, Women's Auxiliary, St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union; eighth, Mrs. Mona Elder, Seattle Central Council of Auxiliaries; ninth, Mrs. R. B. Peck, Utah State Central Council of Auxiliaries; tenth, Mrs. Fred J. Kreger, New Orleans Ladies' Auxiliary No. 68, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers; eleventh, Mrs. Olive Roth, Women's Auxiliary, Fond du Lac Trades and Labor Council; twelfth, Mrs. Ilda Anderson, Denver Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries.

Mrs. Lowe, in her speech of acceptance, urged an immediate organization campaign for new auxiliaries

RADIO PROGRAM

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to local unions, central labor unions, state federations, national and international unions. Due to the present emergency she stressed the importance of women's auxiliaries in every war activity and also their great importance in preserving American labor standards.

The executive offices of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor are at the American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. Full information about forming women's auxiliaries to local unions and city central bodies may be obtained by writing to headquarters.

Merit Award to Local Utility

Presentation to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of the Hughes Award for outstanding achievement in the promotion of domestic electric cooking was a prominent feature of the recent annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute in New York. The award, consisting of a trophy for the company and \$500 for the individual or individuals responsible, is first prize in a competition sponsored by George A. Hughes, chairman of the Edison General Electric Appliance Company, Inc., and is offered for distinguished contributions made by public utility operating companies to the development of markets for electric ranges. In bestowing the prize, Hughes paid tribute to the local company for its work during the year in extending the multiple conveniences of electric service to the remotest sections of the territory it serves.

Creditors of the 1939-40 New York World's Fair have been notified they will be paid off at a rate of about 40 cents on the dollar.

"Suitable Employment" Rule, Subject of Hearing

Members of the California Employment Commission heard arguments for and against repeal of Commission Rule 56.1 in a public hearing held at its Los Angeles offices Thursday of last week.

Nearly 100 representatives of labor and industry appeared before the Commission to discuss the merits of the rule, which as written prevents unemployment insurance claimants from drawing benefits if they refuse suitable employment without good cause, for a period of four weeks, according to John S. Horn, acting chairman of the Commission.

The meeting also was attended by State Senator Clarence S. Ward, Santa Barbara, chairman of the Senate interim committee on unemployment insurance, which suggested that the Commission repeal the rule.

Arguments of employers were virtually unanimous that the rule should be repealed, and that the Commission should deny unemployment insurance to any person refusing suitable employment without good cause, whether the employment is a re-offer of the claimant's previous job, or whether it is new employment.

Labor representatives, on the other hand, contended that the four week disqualification now imposed by the Commission, in addition to the required waiting period for insurance of two weeks is sufficient penalty to assess a claimant who refuses suitable employment without good cause, and that following the serving of this penalty the claimant should be permitted to draw insurance if other employment is not available at that time.

The Commission after hearing the arguments accepted a large number of written statements, which will be combined with statements received at the San Francisco hearings, and took the matter under advisement.

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers.
150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third street.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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